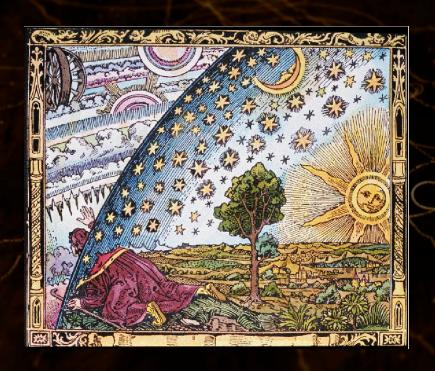


#### a World View

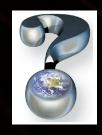


Nature is a fantastic work of art

It inspires us to think beyond ourselves

We ask (Gaugin): where do we come from? What are we? Where are we going?

Where does the Universe come from? What is it? Where is it going?





# **Atomic Theory**

#### Stockholm, 1922

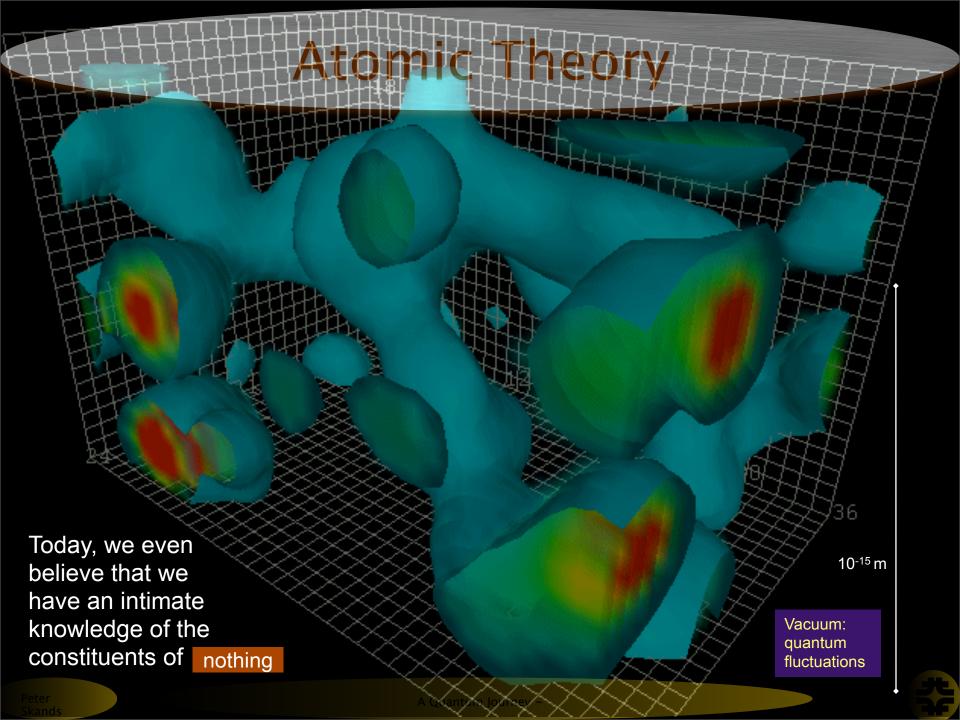
"The present state of atomic theory is characterised by the fact that we not only believe the existence of atoms to be proved beyond a doubt, but also we even believe that we have an intimate knowledge of the constituents of the individual atoms ..."

> Niels Bohr (1885–1962)



Current note of 500 Danish Kroner (DKR)



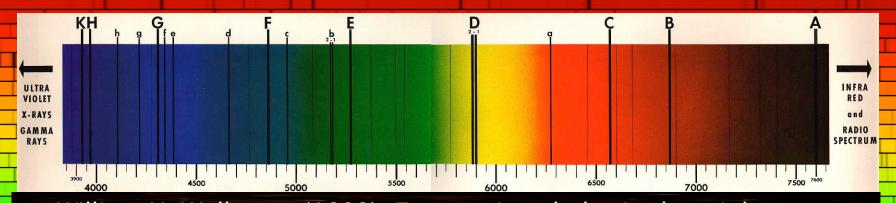


#### Overview

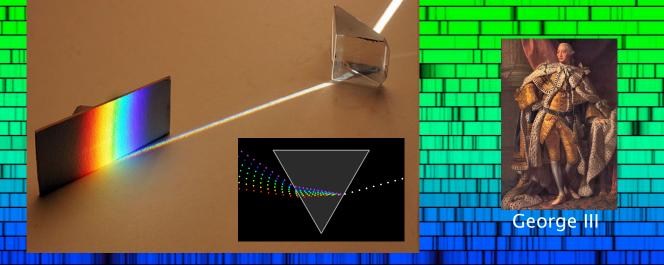
- A journey into the atom
  - 1802: Mysterious lines in the Sun
  - 1896: Unknown forms of radiation from Uranium salts
  - 1897: Discovery of the electron
  - Early 20<sup>th</sup> century: the Quantum Hypothesis
- The world seen by accelerators
  - 1932: the first accelerator
  - Fermilab and the "Standard Model"
- Beyond the known
  - Five great questions for your Ask-A-Scientist session



#### The trouble with the Rainbow

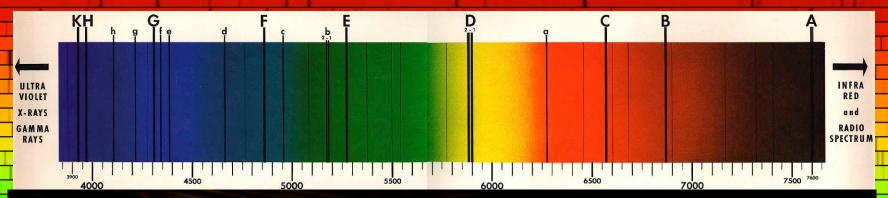


William H. Wollaston (1802): 7 mysterious holes in the rainbow ...

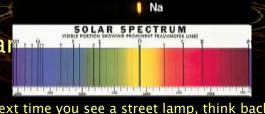


Wollaston

#### The trouble with the Rainbow



- William H. Wollaston (1802): 7 mysterious holes in the rainbow ...
- Joseph von Fraunhofer (1821): 500 lines ...
  - Is the Sun made of salt?
- The eclipse of 1868
- A rainbow bridge to touch the star
  - The birth of spectroscopy!
- 1895; star stuff on Earth



next time you see a street lamp, think back



Fraunhofer

### 1895: The X Rays



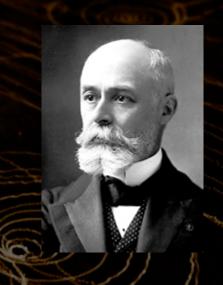
"The Academy awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics to Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen ... for the discovery with which his name is linked for all time: the discovery of the so-called Röntgen rays or, as he himself called them, X-rays. These are, as we know, a new form of energy and have received the name "rays" on account of their property of propagating themselves in straight lines as light does. The actual constitution of this radiation of energy is still unknown."

Presentation speech, first Nobel prize, Stockholm, 1901



# Radio Activity

- Becquerel's salts
  - Is there a relation between Röntgen's vacuum-tube induced phosphorescence and natural phosphorescence?



- Pierre and Marie: call it "radioactivity"
- Two hypotheses
  - 1. An unknown sort of radiation fills all of space. The radioactive elements are the ones that are able to transform this radiation to observable forms



### Radio Activity





PS : Eve Curie's "Madame Curie" is a must read.

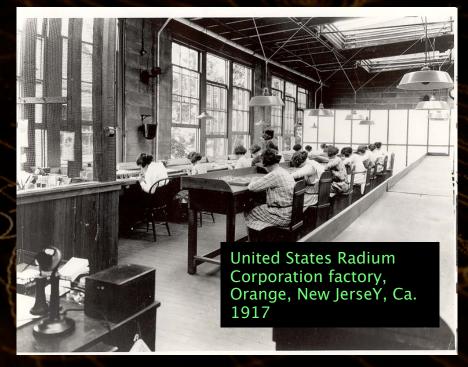
- 2. "This leads to the supposition that the transformation is more far-reaching than the ordinary chemical transformations, that the existence of the atom is even at stake, and that one is in the presence of a transformation of the elements."

  Pierre Curie, Stockholm, 1905
- Helium production + existence of Radium → the alchemists were right!
- Radium becomes more expensive than gold and diamonds



#### The Radium Girls

- Radium is a million times more radio-active than Uranium
- 1917–1926: was used in a wide variety of applications,
  - e.g., luminous paint for military watches and instruments
  - Factory girls were encouraged to point the brushes with their lips
  - For fun, they painted their nails, teeth, and even their faces ...



- The body treats Radium like Calcium -> stored in the bones
- The right of individual workers to sue for damages from corporations due to labor abuse was established as a result of the Radium Girls case.



# The Fruit of Knowledge

It can even be thought that radium could become very dangerous in criminal hands, and here the question can be raised whether mankind benefits from knowing the secrets of Nature, whether it is ready to profit from it or whether this knowledge will not be harmful for it.

The example of the discoveries of Nobel is characteristic, as powerful explosives have enabled man to do wonderful work. They are also a terrible means of destruction in the hands of great criminals who are leading the peoples towards war.

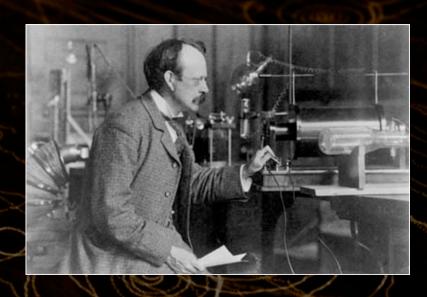
I am one of those who believe with Nobel that mankind will derive more good than harm from the new discoveries.

> Pierre Curie, Stockholm, 1905



## A clumsy man





- British or German?
  - Deflected by magnetic fields and producing charge accumulation
     negatively charged particles?
  - Not deflected by electric fields, penetrate thin metals → ether waves?

"Thus the atom is not the ultimate limit to the subdivision of matter; we may go further ... the corpuscles appear to form a part of all kinds of matter ... it seems natural therefore to regard it as one of the bricks of which atoms are built up."

J.J. Thomson, 1897

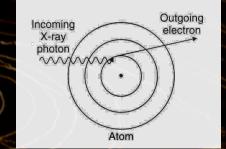


# Corpuscle of Light

- Classical theory > ultraviolet disaster!
- Planck (1900): equation for black-body radiation with

two constants: Avogadro + a new one, h

Fits with experiment, but ... quanta ...?



- Einstein (1905): Yes, light quanta!
  - Photo-electric effect -> direct proof of the existence of quanta

#### Problems turned to proof:

- 1. Variation of light intensity → variation of electron numbers
- 2. Variation of light frequency → variation of electron energy



## Wollaston's explanation

Rutherford's atom + Einstein and Planck's quantum hypothesis → Niels Bohr (1913): There exist fundamentally only separate stationary states in the atoms

$$E_{photon} = h f = E_2 - E_2$$

Applied to kitchen salt and sunlight, Wollaston's rainbow, now 100 years old, was finally explained

But what a strange explanation ...



# The Language of Atoms



Niels Bohr (1885–1962)

- Correspondence
  - From quantum mechanics, the classical laws must be obtained in the limit of large quantum numbers or small h
- Complementarity
  - Mutually exclusive descriptions must be accepted. An experiment can show particle-like properties of matter, or wave-like ones, but not both at the same time.



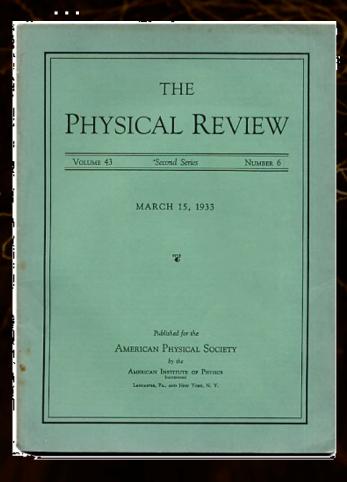
# The Copenhagen Interpretation

- The wave function only describes a (subjective) state of knowledge; it is not itself "real"
  - Schrödinger's cat can easily "be" both alive and dead
  - Wigner's friend can see a different wave function than Wigner
  - EPR is not a paradox. Wave function collapse is subjective. Cannot be used to transfer information at v > c anyway (God doesn't play dice?)
  - The uncertainty principle defines the limits of certainty
- Science is only about predicting the outcome of experiments.
   Additional questions are meta-physical (positivism)
  - So the wave function is all you're going to get
- Paraphrasing: "Shut up and calculate"



#### **Antimatter**

• Dirac's relativistic wave equation with spin  $\rightarrow$  E<sup>2</sup> =







Carl Anderson (1905–1991

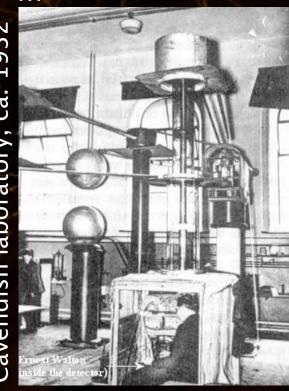
"On August 2, 1932 ... the tracks shown in Fig. 1 were obtained, which seemed to be interpretable only on the basis of the existence [...] of a particle carrying a positive charge but having a mass of the same order of magnitude as that normally possessed by a free negative electron"

C. Anderson, "The positive electron", Phys. Rev. 43

# The World Seen by Accelerators

1932: Cockroft & Walton built a system that could fire protons, like bullets, into metal targets:  $p + LiF \rightarrow Be$ , He, O,

ca. avendish laboratory,



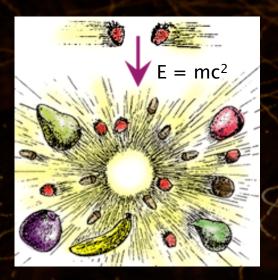


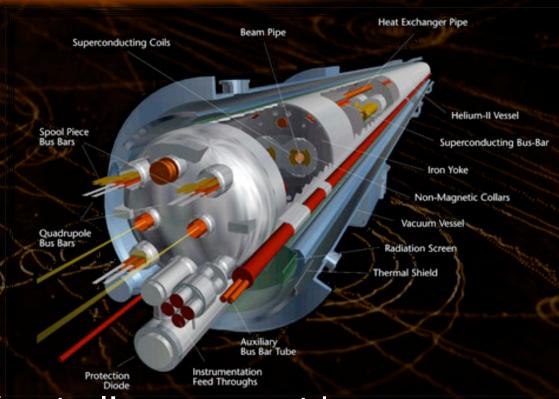
aboratory,

(1951): "Transmutation of atomic nuclei by artificially accelerated atomic particles"

#### Particle Accelerators

The goal:

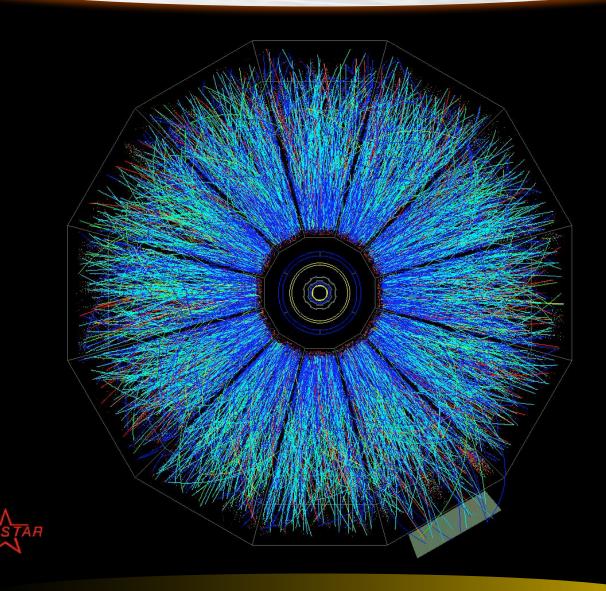




- Accelerators are 'optical' systems, with
  - Charged particles
     Light → charged particles
  - Wave length shortening > particle acceleration
  - Lenses → magnets



# Collisions

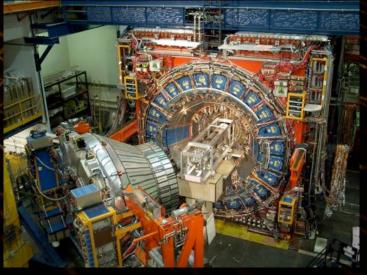




#### **Detectors**

- Tracking
  - Trace the path of a particle as it's zipping through
- Calorimetry
  - Let a particle 'hit' something and get a signal proportional to the total energy it had
- Particle identification
  - Muons are highly penetrating
  - Hadrons are more penetrating than electrons and photons
  - Photons aren't charged so don't leave tracks, electrons do

Thomson used a fluorescent screen which gave off eerie light when hit by electrons. Röntgen used photographic plates



The CDF detector a Fermilab

We use combinations of multiple devices, arranged in an onion-like structure so that the least 'interfering' measurements are carried out first

**(**)

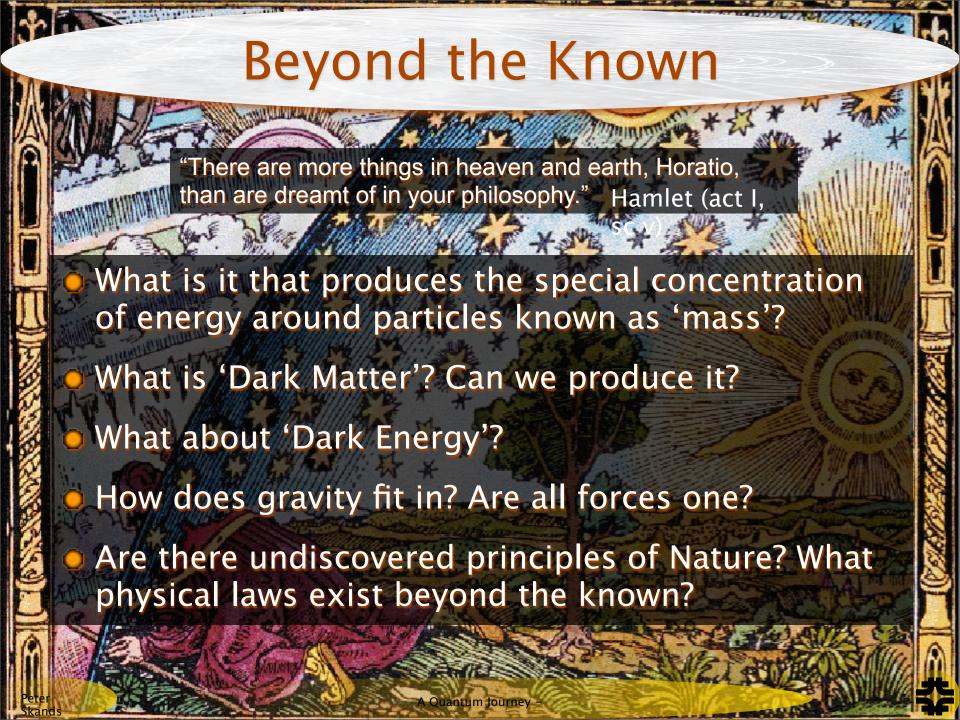
#### The Tevatron at Fermilab

Relative to combustion of 1 kg of octane molecules (gasoline)

• • •

- 100m Waterfall : 0.000 025
- Burning wood : 0.3
- Burning sugar (metabolism): 0.5
- Burning ethanol or coal: 0.75
- Burning Beryllium : 1.5
- Uranium-235 fission : 2 000 000
- Deuterium-Tritium Fusion: 10 000 000
- Matter-Antimatter Annihilation : 2 000 000 000
- Tevatron collisions: 2 000 000 000 000
- Still, Dan Brown exaggerated a bit in Angels & Demons ...
  - "If all of the antimatter ever produced at Fermilab had been collected, we would have a couple of nanogrammes ..." Dave Vandermeulen, antimatter expert, Fermilab

The Power of Antimatter Dr. Marcela Carena Fermilab and U Chicago Thursday, May 21, 2009 @ 8 Tickets \$5



#### Mass

- Consider an ether 'field' distributed evenly across the Universe, of uniform strength
- Suppose that different particles experience this field as being more or less transparent, i.e. that different particles couple to it with different strength
- Suppose that the nature of the interaction is such that the ether 'condenses' around particles which couple to it, causing an increased energy density around the particle
- This is essentially the Higgs mechanism



# The Higgs Particle

- If correct, the Higgs mechanism makes one spectacular prediction: it should be possible to excite a wave in the Higgs field itself, an ether wave
- This wave would quickly dissolve (decay) into massive particles, but should be detectable via its decay products
- Made out of pure 'Higgs' ether, in particle form this wave is known as the 'Higgs particle' or 'Higgs boson'
- We are searching intensely for it here at Fermilab, but so far it has remained elusive



## The Composition of the

park Energy 73%





#### Dark Matter

August 2006: Clowe et al.: "A direct empirical proof of the existence of dark matter"

Astrophysical Journal 648 L109-L113 (2006)

# The Undiscovered Country

- Open-minded "model building":
- There could be new fundamental matter Matter
  - "Fundamental" matter might be composite
  - There could be new fundamental forces
  - Known forces might not be fundamental
  - What is gravity, at the fundamental level?
  - There could be new symmetries of space and time
  - Known symmetries might break down
  - There could be extra dimensions

- A] A complete theory should:
  - agree with all measurements so far
  - explain the origin of mass
  - explain dark matter and dark energy
  - Q: explain neutrino masses
  - Q: address the hierarchy problem
  - incorporate quantum gravity
- B] A complete theory <u>could</u>:
  - involve grand unification (we have hints of it)
  - involve measurable new physics in the near future
  - be aesthetic and natural
  - be simple



#### A Natural Cause

We glibly talk

of nature's laws

But do things have

a natural cause?

Black earth turned into yellow crocus
Is undiluted
hocus-pocus



P. Hein, friend of Niels Bohr

